Blood,-Col. Armee and Three Hen Bived for Bays on Sugar Case and Crabe While Bodging the Bnomy and Watching for a Chance to Spongo-Put to Sea in a Lonky Bon and Were Picked Up by One of the Block aders-0,000 Insurgents in Pinar del Ric-They Are Fighting Hard-Pacificon Suffering-

ENT WEST, June 18.-Lieut.-Col. Auguste Arnae, chief of staff to Gen. Pedro Diaz, com mander of the Cuban forces in Pinar del Rio prov ace, reached here to-day with three companions after a month's struggle. Arnao was accompanied by Major Donato Soto, Felix Lopes and Diego Lopes, Soto is a well-known Cuban guide and soldier. He went to Cuba on the first Gussie expedition with Col. Dorst, bearing de hes to Gen. Diaz. The Gussie was to have landed arms near Cabañas, and Gen. Diaz had s ferce of 200 Cubans there to meet them. The Onbane waited two days and then departed, as the ship did not appear.

On May 12 the Gussie landed between Frie and Oritagosa. As is well known, no Cuban ree was there and our soldiers encountered a body of Spaniards, who were driven back after a struggle. In this fight Sote had a personal encounter with Lieut. Otero Picazo, whom he killed with a machete. He got the dead man's has and sword and sent them back to the Gussie. After the Spaniards had been driven off, Soto and his two companions mounted horses and made for the interior. On the next day they met Lieut.-Col. Arnao and his men, and a day later the despatches were in Diaz's hands.

Gen. Dias then directed Arnao and Soto to return to this country with advices to the Government. A month ago the men set out for the coast, taking with them a force of 200 Cubans. They found the Spaniards thick along the coast between Bahia Honda and Mariel, and for weeks their daily attempts to secure a boat and make their way to the blockading ships were frustrated. They had daily encounters with Spanish troops, fighting them when they could and fleeing to the woods and swamps when the odds

Gen. Dian last week advised them to give the struggle up, but they refused to do so. They sent their bodyguard back and hid along the Manimani River. Here they had a raft, and when the Spaniards appeared on one side of the river they would fice to the other. Each day they went to the beach and signalled our ships, but no boats were sent to them. The Manning reported having seen these signals every day for week but she was unable to land a boat

The men lived on sugar cane and crabs. Their condition was becoming desperate and they de-cided on a bold move. They made their way to Bahia Honda and found near this place on Sunday last an old boat. It was utterly unseaworthy, but they set to work fixing it up. They worked at night and hid in bushes by day. On last Wednesday night they saw the lights of one of our ships off shore and determined to put to sea in the leaky craft. They passed close under the fort at Bahia Honda, but were not discovered. At 5 o'clock in the morning they were aboard one of our blockade vessels. This gunboat transferred them to a vessel which was coming to Key West and they arrived here this afternoon.

Lieut.-Col. Arnao left Gen. Diaz a month ago, and he says that at that time there were in Pinar del Rio province 9,000 insurgents. Of these 5,000 were fully armed, but the rest were practically unarmed. The outbreak war between Spain and the United States sent hundreds to fight under Cuban flag. The army tacked and clothing. Practically nothing is being raised in the province, and the Cuban soldiers live chiefly on sugar cape, potatoes and such food as is secured in raids on the Spanish towns. On the outbreak of the American war the

Spaniards abandoned nearly all their forts in the interior of the province and massed them-selves along the coast between Bahia Honda and Mariel. Their strength there is about 16,000. The western end of the province they have almost entirely deserted.

The fighting between Cubans and Spaniards has been almost continual. Col. Luis Peres recently captured seven forts in the western part of the province, securing a quantity of arms and ammunition. Gen. Dias's forces on the night of April 25 made a concerted attack on the towns of Artemisa, Cayajaboa, Candelaria, Alongo Rojas, Bahia Honda, La Palma, Las Obas and Cabañas and on the garrisoned sugar estates between Cabañas and Bahia Honda. This attack was a reply to Gen. Blanco's proclamation of an armistice. The Cubana effected ar entrance into all the towns except Artemisa and Candelaria, raided them and secured large quantities of food and some arms and ammunition. Dynamite bombs were exploded in San

Since that time fighting has consisted mostly of small skirmishes. A few days before Col. Arnao left Dias a pitched battle was fought in Guayabitos Hills, in the Cacaraji cara Mountains. Two thousand Cubans in trenched here were attacked by a column of 3,000 Spanlards. A body of 100 Span ish guerrillas, forming the advance guard, came on the Cubans at 7 A. M., were surprised and almost cut to pieces by machetes. They fied back to the main body and a general attack followed. The fighting lasted till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Spaniards retired, leav ing thirteen dead on the field. The Cuban loss was one dead and eleven wounded.

Col. Arnao says that food is very scarce i Pinar del Rio. The insurgents continue their old policy of allowing no crops to be planted except for their use, and they seize all the cattle they can find. The pacificos who are huddled in the towns are in a pitiable condition. They have nothing to eat but augar cane and scraps. The suffering of the people has been increased by the barbarity of the Spanish guerrillas. Companies of these irregulars push into the interior at times and spare neither age nor sex. Col. Arnao says thirty women and children have been butchered at different times during recent weeks when he was playing hide and seek along the coast. He bears important despatches to the Government at Washington and the Cuban Junta from Gen. Diaz.

BUSY DAYS AT FORT HAMILTON. Men Working on Camp Improvements Best

The dress parades of the Fort Hamilton de tachment of the First Provisional Regiment have now begun and they will be continued nightly until the end of the month. The camping ground has been fitted up with three frame cook houses, 16x8 feet, and the company streets have been made forty feet wide. The centre street has been given over for the officers' pa rade. Two houses have been erected for shower baths. All the work is being done by the mer under the supervision of Surgeon Davis, who

has been detailed as civil engineer. Among the mascots in camp are a cow belonging to the Middletown boys, a poodle, named ampson, with the Utics lads, and a buildog, called Casar, with Company E.

TROOP C ON THE MARCH.

They Go Through Pairfax Court House and Ha camp Near Bull Run Battleffeld.

Manassas, Va., June 16 .- Troop C of the New York Volunteer Cavalry, numbering 100 men, is encamped within sight of the battlefield of Bull Run. To-morrow will be spent in going over the battlefield, and Saturday will be given up to the return march.

On the march to-day the troops passed through famous Fairfax Court House and followed probably the read that the Union Army travelled after the battle of Bull Run. The encampment of the troops is a delightful as well as an excel lent one, and the men expressed the greates satisfaction on the march, not because they me scenes of importance in our civil war, but be cause the experience gained is most valuable and instructive.

CHUISING AMONG WARSHIPS. an Comes in a Tacks to f

setal Cable Despatch to Tun Den.

St. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, June 16.-The British steam yacht Kethatles has arrived ere. The vessel was chartered in England by a young Englishman named Hopkins, who is on rd of her. His object in engaging the yacht for an indefinite cruise was for the double purcese of recreation and observation of the war. From Liverpeol the Kethailes first went to Spain, stopping at Cadiz and Gibraltar, Mr. Hopkins then crossed the ocean to the West ndies, St. Themas being the first port visited.

The Spanish Consul here refused to give the racht papers permitting his landing at Porto Rican ports, but Mr. Hopkins, nevertheless, proseeded to San Juan. He spoke a Spanish gunboat outside and both vessels entered the baror together. When the vessels arrived in the harbor the soldiers garrisoning the forts appeared on the ramparts in their shirt sleeves and showed signs of great excitement, while the populace, no less excited, sathered on the docks, upposing that the gunboat had captured a prize. The British Consul, with the Spanish utherities, boarded the Kethailes, examined her papers, and decided that everything was proper and regular.

Mr. Hopkins was then permitted to go ashore nd upon landing found that a newspaper extra had already been issued describing the entry of the vessel. The striking resemblance of the Kethailes to THE SUN's despatch boat Kanapsha, which was at the bombardment of Sar Juan, caused the misapprehension that she was

the gunboat's prize. Mr. Hopkins is now going to Kingston, and later will view the Cuban operations, visiting ports which are not blockaded. He reports that the Spaniards at San Juan are expecting an attack by the Americans, because Porto Rico in

the summer months is perfectly healthy. Serious damage to Morro Castle by the bombardment, he says, is neither apparent nor robable, although there is not a square yard of the fort that does not bear marks of American

Mr. Hopkins also learned that Walter Bett, the was said to have been the Secretary of Mr. Crewford, the British Consul at San Juan, was ot expelled, as he alleges. He declares that Bett's recent story of his expulsion from Porto Rico by the Spanish authorities, who accused him of communicating information to the United States authorities concerning the mines and fortifications of San Juan, was purely a fabrication of his own. He was not the secretury to the British Consul, but merely an inferior employee, and, instead of being expelled by the Spaniards, was dismissed by his employer for incapacity.

STEAMER FROM CUBA.

The Myrtiedone Beaches the Delaware Break-

water-Refugees on Sourd. LEWES, Del., June 16.-The British steamship Myrtledene, Capt. William J. Milbourne, from Cardenas, Sagua and other Cuban ports with a cargo of 17,000 bags of sugar and 5,000,000 cigars, the latter consigned to Europe, arrived at the Delaware Breakwater last night for orders. On board the steamer were sixteen Cuban refugees, mostly from Havana, including part of the noted Rulz family. The following is a list of the party, as made out by Capt. Mil-bourne: Ramiro Hernandez, Français Pertela, Antonio Gonzales Lopus, Raphael J. Lorenza, Euliogia Echiveraco, Miquel Orliea, José Gonzales Trevillia, Mrs. Louis C. Ruiz and four children, Mrs. Rosa Andracade Marsans, Mrs. Caroline Liachado and son and Joseph G. Gonzales, a well-known ship chandler of Havana,

whose family are now residing in New York. The party was in two sets, one being appar lish-speaking member of the party, when ques tioned about the conditions in the island said business was dead. In regard to provisions, he said he did not think there was such a great scarcity. Meats are selling for 25 cents per pound. Flour is \$21 for 200 pounds. He further says that on the northern side of the island it is as peaceful as if no war was going on.

According to Mr. Genzales the party had some difficulty in persuading Capt. Milbourne to bring them away, his accommodations being so meagre. They finally arranged with him, however, and accepted such hospitality as the ship offered. The ladies and children occupied the cabins, while the men were quartered under an improvised tent made of a sail and erected on the middle deck. With a quick passage and on weather they fared well. The steamer left for Philadelphia at 3 P. M. A number of the party will go to New York immediately and will | Mrs. De Heridid sail for Europe. Capt. Milbourne is the same man who was arrested while bathing near Morro Castle, Havana, as an American spy.

BY CABLE FROM NEXT WEEK.

Chicago Associated Press Discovers Our Trans-

The "grapevine cable" of the Chicago Assoclated Press produced a Hong Kong "despatch" vesterday afternoon stating that "some United States transports from San Francisco had been sighted off Hollo, Pannay, on the evening of June 9." Iloilo is the principal port of the sland of Pannay, several hundred miles south of Manila and some 900 miles from Hong Kong. As telegraphic communication between the Philippines and the China coast is still cut off he "grapevine cable" dreamer dated the Iloilo

Our first Manila transports sailed from the Golden Gate on Wednesday, May 25, at 4:30 P. M. On May 31 the Belgic was twelve hours this side of Honolulu. The fleet had averaged nearly thirteen knots. From Honolulu to Itoilo the distance is about 4,500 miles, or fourteen and a half days at thirteen knots. So the fleet not likely to be seen off Ilolio at all, for that port is out of its course. We may expect to hear of the expedition's safe arrival at Manila early next week. Allowing an average speed of twelve knots an hour, the fleet could reach Ma-

NICTHEROY IN THE EAST RIVER. As the Cruiser Buffalo She Will Be Armed Like the Yankee and Prairie.

The steamship Nictheroy, formerly a Brazilian lynamite cruiser, originally the Morgan liner El Cid, and soon to be the United States cruise: Buffalo, steamed up the East River yesterday and anchored off East Eighteenth street. The Morgan Iron Works will refit her with new boiler tubes, and she will then sail for Newport News, where Naval Constructor Woodward will superintend her transformation. She will have an armor belt of two and a half inches to pretect her vital parts, and will be armed with ten 5-inch rapid-fire guns and a secondary battery of automatic machine guns. Her boiler tube will be in within a week. Her engines need no repairs, being in excellent condition

SCARED THE SKIPPER.

He Wanted to Know if a Torpedo Had Been

Fired Acress His Bows. KEY WEST, June 16 .- A torpedo boat last night was cruising to sea off Dry Tortuga when she sighted a large steamship, chased her eight miles, and then fired a 1-pound shot across her bows. The ship hove to, and an Ensign boarded her and found her to be the Germa steamship Curytiba, from Answerp for Galves n. The Captain met the Ensign at the top of the ladder and asked:

"What for ein boat vas dot !" 'Torpedo boat," said the Ensign. The skipper threw up his hands and cried Mein Gott! Und vas dot ein torpede you fired

Eight Companies of the 114th Ready.

Col. Britton and his officers last night distributed uniforms and equipments to the men of the 114th Regiment, Brooklyn. Col. Britton has succeeded in getting together an eight-com pany regiment, and it will be mustered in tonight by Brig.-tien. McLeer and Major Mayer of the Second Brightle.

LARGE FUND FOR NURSES.

WONDERS ACCOMPLISHED BY PA TRIOTIC WOMEN.

The Red Crees Sectory for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses New Prepared to Parnish Almost Any Number of Army Heroco-

A List of the Recent Subscriptions The Red Cross Society for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses met yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, 451 Madison avenue, when it was announced that the first detach ment of nurses which the society proposes to furnish would start for the front in a day or two. Subscriptions have been coming in so rapidly of inte that it is probable that the society will be able to extend the scope of its work. Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, the Assistant Treasurer, reported yesterday that the following monthly subscriptions had been received since the last meeting:

Mrs. Isldor Wormser..... Mrs. E. H. Van Insen..... Mrs. John G. Heckscher... Mrs. A. T. Van Santvoord. Mrs. E. C. Brookes. M.se Mildred Phelps-Stokes.

Additional interest attached to the meeting yesterday because of the presence of D. L. Cobb, counsel for the Red Cross, Mr. Cobb said that fifteen nurses would be needed in a few days to accompany Clara Barton to Cuba.

The total thus far received in monthly sub-

The society decided that these should be taken from the Red Cross hospital, but only such as have been approved by the Medical Advisory Board. Only trained nurses will be supported by the society, and not those who have enlisted simply as assistants. The society agreed to maintain the fifteen nurses and as many more as they are called upon to supply during the war. It was also decided to equip with nurses the several small boats which the Red Cross National Relief Committee intends to purchase As the nurses at the Red Cross hospital will andoubtedly be all pressed into service in a short ime, it was announced by Mr. Cobb that when

will have the preference in any further calls, It was said at the meeting yesterday that, through some misunderstanding, five nurses had aiready started for the South. Just who they are no one seemed to know. None have gone from the Red Cross Hospital, and Stephen E. Barton said that if any had gone they did so

that supply was exhausted the nurses selected

by the Society for the Maintenance of Nurses

independently of the Red Cross. The subscriptions received since the last meet-

	THE ELICITATION COCCITOR STREET COLOR
ü	ing, on June 9, are as follows:
	The Rev. Morgan Dix \$100
	Mrs. Warren C. Beach 100
	Mrs. D. C. Blatr 50
w	1r. Cleveland 10
)	Mrs Cyrus J. Lawrence 25
1	Mrs. John Jacob Astor 100
-	Mrs. Joan E. Barrill
•	Mrs. C. W. Forsyth
)	Mrs. Phipps 10 "Anonymous" 10
1	Mrs. Charles Abernathy 25
	Mrs. W. E. Coanor 25
-	Mrs. J. U. Fraiev
3	Mrs. J. U. Fraiey
1	Mr. Peter Marié 90
	" M. T. M."
	" M. T. M " 10 Mrs. J. Murray Mitchell 100
-	Mrs. Addison Cammack
Y.	Miss H. C. Butler 95
•	Mrs. L. L. Browne 50
	McErm. Mead & White
	Mrs. Amory G. Hodges 20
	Mrs. James L. Barciay 25
r	Mrs. J. J. Ryker
4	Through Miss Louise Baldwin 25 Miss Josephine Penfold 100
	Miss Josephine Penfold 100 Mrs. Lawrence Underhiil 10
W.	Mrs. S. V. Harkness
*	Mrs. R. P. Lincoln
	Mrs. Samuel Thomas
	Mrs. E Fleitman 25
(L)	Mrs. James Sheldon 10
	Mrs. J. T. Atterbury 25
	Mrs. Howland Pell. 95 Mrs. M. Augustus Field 16
1	Mrs. M. Augustus Field
750	Mrs. N. F. Palmer 25
0	Mrs. John B. Lawrence 100
t	Miss Mary N. Lawrence 85
r	Mrs. Anson R. Flower
	Mtss Mary E. Swenson 25
r	Mrs. Bradish Johnson 50
	Mrs. George Lewis
	Mr. C D. Wilmore
	Miss Mabel Gerry 10
1	"Anonymous"
	Through Mrs. C. C. Beaman 10
E	Mrs. Russell 50
	Mrs. L. Bolton Bangs 25
	Mrs. Edward W. Foster 20
0	Miss M. T. Cockcroft 25
1	Mrs. J. W. Castrie 95
	Mrs. J. M. Gortchins
r	The Lenox sub-committee, of which Miss
4	Plick C Barner is Chaleman has collected

					mmittee,				
Edith	8.	Bat	nes	is	Chairme	n,	has	col	lect
\$470.5	2.	The	foll	iwo	ng are th	0 61	paci	iber	8:
Mrs. J.	W.	Burd	len.			••••		1	10

ı	Mrs. De Heridid	25
ı	Miss Helen Parish	NO
1	Through the Rev. W. T. Dowes	51
ı	Mrs. W. D. Curtis	10
ı	Mine Wright	5
١	Mrs. Kortwright	10
ı	Mrs. Anable	- 5
J	Mrs. Sturvesant	5
ı	Miss Emily V. Sloane	5
ı	Miss Emily v. Sioane	
J	Mrs. Sturgis's household	10
ı	Miss Schermerhorn	
1	" Priends"	- 4
1	Miss Edith S. Barnes	10
J	Mrs. Zimmerman	25
1	Mrs. John I. Kans	25
ı	Mrs. L. C. Peters	4
1	Mrs. T. C. Clarke	80
	Mrs. Roan	9
1	Miss Alice Warder	10
1	"Priends"	DH
1		200

The total subscriptions thus far received amount to \$14,395.52, and the total subscriptions and donations deposited with the trust company to something more than \$19,000. An other meeting of the society is called for next

Thursday morning. The Women's Patriotic Relief Association de cided at its meeting yesterday morning at the Manhattan Hotel to work henceforth in co operation with the Soldiers and Sailors' Family Protective Association, because of the similar ity of the work for which both were organized

Mrs. Howard Carroli presided at the meeting A number of the members of the German Wo men's Patriotic Relief Association, which wa organized last Tuesday, were present and offered to work in cooperation with the older society.
Mrs. Coes, the President of the New England Women's Society, stated that her society was cooperating with the Family Protective Associa tion. In addition to these organizations the members of the West End Republican Club have asked to be allowed to assist in the work.

The following contributions have been re cived by Secretary Faure of the Red Cross Relief Committee:

William G. Low, 44 Cedar street Mrs. Henry A. Smith, 230 Broadway (sec ond confributions).
Columbia University Red Cross Auxiliary.
Munros Smith, Treasurer, 115th at rest and Hiverside Drive
United Trade Society of Journeymon Sailmakers of the city of New York.
Council of Jewish Women's Red Cross
Auxiliary No. 8, Mrs. Cyrus L. Stilberger,
President Bensonhurst, I. I., to purchase mosquift net canouses. mosquito net canopies Villiam H. Cutter and employees, Wood-bridge, N. J. 10 60

FERRYBOAT FOR CAPT. GRANT.

College Professors in Naval Militia-Admir Erbon Increases His Patrol Fleet. Admiral Erben was informed yesterday that he converted tug Apache, formerly the J. D Jones, was at his disposal at the Norfolk Navy The boat was assigned to the Fift Lighthouse District, and went on station at orfolk yesterday afternoon.

The ferry boat Gov. Russell and the converted sacht Inca have been added to the flotilla patrolling Boston barbor. Capt. Grant, formerly Captain of the American liner New York, nor the auxiliary cruiser Harvard, has been recom nded by Admiral Erben for the command of the Russell, and Lieut. McKay of the Boston naval militia has been assigned to the com mand of the Inca.

Commander Field returned from examining the Connecticut naval militia yesterday morning. He reported that 188 men and 28 officers had been mustered in. When asked if they were a fine lot of men, Commander Field said ; Excellent, excellent! There are several opilege professors in the number."

The examination of the Maryland militia has con concluded, and 139 men and 9 officers have been mustered in.

PERPORMANCE OF THE PERUVIUS. Over Mer Revol Work.

There was intense interest among military and shipping men yesterday in the performances of the pneumatic-gun or so-called dynamite cruiser Vesuvius in firing shells filled with guncotton at the cliffs and forts at the entrance to Santiago harbor. To those who have been familiar with some of the workings of the Navy Department in recent years it has been known that the Vesuvius was on what has been called the "black list." Those naval officers who are opposed to innovation disliked her from the start. They are the kind of men who, at the time of the civil war, opposed the monitors and torpedoes, and they made no secret of their belief, when the Vesuvius appeared, that firing of guncotton or Aynamite was something that should be left to the army.

Up to the time of this week's performance of the Vesuvius there were very few people in this country who had ever seen her show what she could really do. Therefore it was the general opinion that she was impracticable in her design and in her work. Before this week she had never thrown high explosive cartridges that had gone off, except on one occasion. That was when she had her final test in the Delaware River in 1889, before being accepted by the Government. Then she had to throw a cartridge from each one of her guns a distance of a mile. These cartridges had to be exploded. one on impact, one five seconds after impact and the third ten seconds after impact.

The trial took place a few miles below Chester, It was noticeable when shooting began that every man on the boat except those whose duty required them to remain on the Vesuvius scrambled on a tugboat and went off about s mile from the little cruiser, so as to be safe in case anything serious should happen. The men who remained on board to fire the guns couldn't have been more serious or determined in their work if they were going into action with a

After the Vesuvius had thrown two or three dummy projectiles, the signal was given that she would throw one filled with guncotton. She gave a hollow cough with one of her guns, some vapor darted out of the muzzle, and, about a quarter of a mile away and 300 feet in the air, the spectators saw the long projectile flying through space like an arrow. It struck the water, and, with a flash of fire, exploded on the surface. There was a great disturbance.

The second projectile struck the water and reached the bottom before it exploded. It threv the water and mud of the river bed up to a distance of 200 feet.

The third one sank far down in the mud of the river, and when it exploded it lifted a mass of mud and water fully 300 feet in the air. The mud seemed to peke itself up through the water after the water had reached its height, and then, gathering itself into balls, the mud came down again like a lot of black comets with muddy, fringing tails of water trailing behind. It was a most picturesque sight, and, without exception, every man who was there that day was so impressed by the power of the little ship that he has remained her friend ever since. There was not more than twenty men present, and only one of them was a reporter. The rest were naval officers and Cramp shipyard employees.

The fuse whereby the guncotton shells were exploded was placed at the base of the projectile. For some reason it was decided that it was not satisfactory, and another fuce was planned to be attached to the nose of the aerial torpedo. After a long struggle an exhaustive test was begun at Port Royal in February, 1893, of the ship's capacity for shooting straight and for exploding shells. Her enemies boldly proclaimed that she was impracticable. During the test of nearly three weeks it was found that she could use her pneumatic guns with marvellous accuracy, but for some reason the new fuse in the nose wouldn't explede. That was the last chance the Vesuvius had to show what she could do. She was shelved, so to speak Her enemies declared that she had proved herself a failure, and there was talk of removing her pneumatic guns and machinery.

It was known, however, from the moment Mr. Navy that he was not disposed to allow the Vesuvius to be put aside, and it was probably through his efforts more than through those of any one else that she was put in commission again and made ready for service. Her friends have always admitted that she was crude in many respects, and that inasmuch as the guns were stationary and could only be fired exactly when the bow pointed toward the target, she might not be available for use except in very smooth water. They have pointed out, however, that in smooth water it would be easy to aim her guns, because she had twin screws and could be swung easily in one direction or another, and that all the Captain would have to do to fire straight would be to press a button exactly when the bow swung around and was in direct line with the target; but the Vesuvius seems to have confounded her enemies by doing herfiring at Santlago on the open sea, and where, even if the water was smooth, there was probably consider able of a swell. Her friends have asserted that it would be a momentous thing in war to be able "dynamite gun" from place to place on shipboard, and the Vesuvius seems to have proved the wisdom of their assertions.

ENLISTED BEFORE GRADUATION Stevens Institute Students, New on the Hadger

The twenty-sixth annual commencement of the Stevens Institute of Technology was held last night in the Lyric Theatre, Hoboken. Twentyseven young men composed the graduating engineer. While the exercises were in progress the following despatch from six members of the graduating class, who enlisted in the battalion of the east New Jersey naval militia, now on the auxiliary cruiser Badger, was read by Pres

"On Board the U. S. Auxiliary Cruiser Badger,
"Bar Harbor, Me., June 16, 1898. Regretting that owing to the necessities of the service we are unable to be with you, we

hope you will present our congratulations to the The despatch was signed by T. F. Dreyfus, A F. Westervelt, William Hussey, W. G. Lunger and R. S. Scott, Jr.

The salutatory address was delivered by J. D. Hackstaff of Brooklyn and the valedictory by F. A. Welles of Brooklyn. Col. H. G. Prout addressed the graduates. In an introductory speech President Morton alluded to the imporant part engineers play in war.

"It is of particular import," he said, "that the family to whom Stevens Institute owes its name was the first to develop modern engines of war. We owe to them the discovery of the xplosive shell and the ironclad vessel. President Morton referred to the Stevens battery which was built by John Stevens of Ho-

FRANCE OUR FRIEND.

boken many years ago and improved by Robert

le Ambasander Camben Declares in an Addres in Harriand.

ELLICOTT CITY, Md., June 16 .- The gelder jubiles of St. Charles College, one of the most noted of Catholic educational institutions in the country, was calebrated to-day with a dinner which was attended by the leading Catholic prelates in this country. Among the guests were Cardinal Gibbons, Mgr. Martinelli, and the French Ambassador Cambon. The latter introduced by Cardinal Gibbons, who called upo" ...im to disabuse the minds of Americans of the statements made that France was unfriendly to this country. M. Cambon was re ceived with deafening applause. He spoke is French and said that politically and ecclesiastically France had been a friend of this country since the days of Lafayette. Continuing, he paid a warm tribute to the Catholics in this State.

TO PATRIOTIC CITIZENS.

AN APPRAL IN BEHALF OF SOL-DIERS' AND SAILORS' FAMILIES,

on Prominent in Brery Walk of Life Join in Chiling Upon New Yorkers to Be Their Buty by the Families of These Who Have Gone to the Front in the Present War. The New York Soldiers' and Sailers' Families Protective Association, an organization of representative New Yorkers that has undertakes to look after the welfare of the families of these who have gone to the front with the army and navy of the United States, has issued the fellowing appeal: To the Patriotic Citizens of New York:

To the Putrictic Citizens of New York:

Our citizen soldiers and sailors have responded to the country's call to duty; many have left helpless families unprovided for. The great heart of the nation is soldy moved in behalf of the men at the front, while few citizens think of those at home who are dependent upon them.

These who have commanded men in the field know how the situation at home affects the soldier—whether want and distress, or plenty and comfort, surround his loved ones. On his ionely outpest at night, on the weary march, in the night before the battle, or in that trying moment just before the charge, when looking death in the face, it is the picture of home crowding upon his mind that nerves or unnerves him. If the loved ones are cared for, he with light heart performs his duty bravely; if want and suffering are their lot, with heavy heart and broken spirit he still bravely tries to do his duty.

Some of us, for many reasons, cannot respond to our country's call, but we can all help to make those who are supporting the honor of the flag doubly effective. We can cheer the soldier's heart—not so much by luxuries in the field as by assuring him that those dependent upon him at home are properly cared for by his fellow oftizens as a public trust committed to them by their country, in so far as his absence at the front diminishes his opportunity to properly maintain his family. We would assure him that his manly action has touched a chord of warm sympathy in the hearts of his neighbors, who seek the privilege of sharing his duty if not his perils.

warm sympathy in the hearts of his neighbors, who seek the privilege of sharing his duty if not his perlls.

There is less need for provisien for the soldier in the field than for the family at home, as the Government takes good care of the army and navy, while many patriotic citizens and organizations are already supplementing such care with generous provision.

Some of the money which patriotic citizens desire to contribute can be applied most advantageously to providing for the wives and children, mothers and sisters, of the men at the front. This is not charity, but a work of patriotic duty, in which all citizens are urged to join. This work can be done most effectively by concentrating in one channel, as far as possible, the efforts or all engage; in it. To this end the association asks the cooperation of all individuals and associations throughout the city of New York undertaking such werk.

Reliable means have been adopted for investigating and extending aid. Among the cases already acted on are many where distress and actual suffering were shown to exist. These cases will not be uncovered, because to do so would humiliate the family and wound the soldier in heart and spirit.

The officers and committees of this association donate their cervices, the only expenses being those necessary for administration, and all The officers and committees of this association donate their services, the only expenses being those necessary for administration, and all money contributed will be judiciously and economically distributed, each case being carefully and confidentially, with due delicacy, in-

Peter Doalger,
Col. Edward C. James,
Frank Wetslar,
I. Sanders,
John J. McNulty,
Clarence A. Roberts,
James Clarke,
John G. McNulty,
Clarence A. Govegan,
Almet P. Jenke,
James G. Johnson,
James G. Johnson,
Miles M. O'B-l p,
Daniel O'Day, Mayor Van Wyck, Levi P. Morton, Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Potter. Samuel D. Babcock, Isaac N. Seligman, Gen. Samuel Thomas, John D. Crimmins, W. Bürrke Cockr.n, William L. Stroug, Henry H. Rogers, Henry C. Valentine, John R. Hegeman, Calvin S. Beide. James McMishon,
Miles M. O'Bri n.
Daniel O'Day,
Louis V. O'Donohue,
Francis R Pemberton,
John J. Roners,
P. Tecumseh Sherman,
Frank Sullivan Smith,
John J. Roners,
P. Tecumseh Sherman,
Frank Sullivan Smith,
John F. Mci artly,
R. Duncan Harris,
Robert A. C. Smith,
Myles Tierney,
Joshua W. Davis,
Ferdinand Baites,
W. G. McAdoo, Jr.,
Gen. Charles C. Dodge,
Col. William Mayer,
Francis C. Travers,
Vincent P. enry A. Brann, D.D. Carl Schurz, Frederic R. Coudert, Gen. Wager Swayne, Herman Ridder, Perry Beimont, Morgan J. O'Brien, Audrew A. McCormick, William Allen Butler, Jr., Horace White, John De Witt Warner, Thomas F. Byrne, Thomas H. Kelly, Hugh Kelly, High Kelly. Vicar-General Mooney. Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., Henry Marquand, Col. John McAnerney. lichard T. Wilson, leorge W. Young, Robert C. Cornell,
J. Kridel Sons & Co.,
William Openhym & Ser
George Silva & Co.,
Hoeningnaus & Curtis,
Herman & Guinzburg,
Lavanous & Underhill, Ashbel P. Fitch, M. Warley Platzek, Jacob W. Mack, Frank R. Lawrence, Henry & Co., ahn & Guerin, ames G. Johnson & Co.

Thomas Barrett, William Brookfield, Oliver P. Buel, John C. McGuire, Hugh B. Garden, H. Hofneim r & Co., Zucker & Josephy, James White & Co., Converse, Stanton & Co. The officers of the Association are: President, John Byrne; Treasurer, Thomas L. James; See retary, Michael J. Sonnlan. Headquarters have been established at 1298 Broadway, and about 350 families have already applied for assistance. Of these more than 250 cases have been investigated, and relief afforded to those found de-

Passavant & Co., B. Priestley & Co., L. Erstein & Bro., S. Zeimer & Feldstein,

RUSH FOR BONDS KEEPS UP. Dovice at the Sub-Treasury for Expedition

Many more small subscriptions for the new Government bonds were received yesterday at the United States Sub-Treasury. The total was heavier than on the day before, but Assistan Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan refused to make the figures public. To relieve in part the rush, which was interfering with regular business Mr. Jordan posted the following notice:

"Persons wishing to avoid delay can deposi \$500 in cash in an envelope, indorsing upon it in the handwriting of the applicant the sum and name and address, and obtain a receipt tomorrow.

It was not until after 6 o'clock that the Sub-Treasury clerks had finished tabulating the subscriptions. Three Headquarters detectives were on duty watching for pickpockets.

Philadelphia Applicants in a Steady Stream at

PHILADELPHIA, June 16 .- Applications for onds of the war loan in small sums continue to pour into the United States Sub-Treasury in this city. Before the close of business the amount of subscriptions applied for to-day aggregated \$125,000. The subscriptions were nearly all for amounts less than \$500. The average, Treasurer Bigler said, was about \$40. The Equitable Trust Company sent in a subcription for \$500,000. Other trust companies that had not before applied sent in subscriptions, but nearly all the large financial institu tions presented their applications on Tuesday. eaching a total of \$12,000,000.

When the doors of the Sub-Treasury closed to-day at 3 o'clock a crowd was still waiting. number of applications were filed direct at Washington. But persons with an eye for busi ness deposited their checks here in order to rain the two days' interest. The clerks wer again kept busy at the Sub-Treasury until late o-night entering up applications for certificates.

Montana Waute Seme of the Bonds.

HELENA, Mon., June 16.-State Treasurer Collins to-day made an offer to Secretary Gage or the purchase of \$100,000 or \$150,000 of Government bonds. The permanent school fund of the State will be used in making the in-

Hood's are winning favor everywhere as a mild, effective family cathartic. They stimulate the liver, remove all waste and

TotheArmy and Navy

AND ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

AN EXTRACT.-" The first night I had slept a little from sheer exhaustion. This next was terrible. I womited incessantly; I was chilled to the bone, and could not warm myself. I suffered horrible pains in the head and throughout my whole body. Next day, of course, I was a wreck. They told me I had been delirious half the night. I remember nothing of the day; but next night I got a couple of hours' sleep, and was rather better in consequence. But vemiting went on steadily, and the fourth night I was again delirious. The next day I was as bad as ever; but thanks to a good dose of scham's Pills I had an excellent night, and I truly believe that they saved my life. 'I knew well where I picked up this fever-in the marshes of Mwenzo, and near Kituta -and the killing thing was being unable to stop to cure it; the ten days on the lake especially, often without food for twenty-four hours, nearly finished me. I felt certain at the time that I was done for; and I very nearly was."

FROM "THREE YEARS IN SAVAGE AFRICA," by LIONEL DECLE (Methuen & Co). Mr. Lionel Decle covered a distance of over 7,000 miles at one stretch, between Cape Town on the South, and Mombassa on the East Coast of Africa. It is worth noting that this "unique journey" would probably have been cut short, and to quote the introduction by Mr. H. M. STANLEY, M. P., "Its vivid record" would never have been penned had not Mr. Lionel Decle provided himself with a supply of Beecham's Pills.

Every soldier and marine ordered for Cuba or the Philippines should include Beecham's Pilts in his outfit. No stronger testimony to the value of these pills in a tropical fever-breeding c.imate could possibly be given than that of Mr. Decle above quoted.

Beecham's Pills do wonderful service in all Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as weak stomach, impaired digestion, torpid liver, sick headache, etc.

Beecham's Pills are painless and effectual. They are daintily made and covered with a taste-less, soluble coating. "Worth a guinea a box."—Price only 25 cents. For sale by all drugglats, or mailed on receipt of 25 cts. in stamps by R. F. Allen Co., 355 Canal Street, New York.

SENTENCE OF A VOLUNTEER Unfelt ERGT. WISEMAN, SD N. J., DEGRADED AND GETS 3 MONTHS' HARD.

leaded Guilty of Bicepius on His Post at Port Hancock-Carperal Stedle Acquitted and Restored to Buty -Gen. Frank's Disapproval. The following extract from special orders No. 129, issued by Brig.-Gen. Royal T. Frank, commanding the Department of the East, under date of June 14, were made public at Gov-

ernor's Island yesterday:

Sergennt W. C. Wiseman, Company A.,
Third New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, having
been tried by a general court-martial convened
at Fort Hancock, N. J., and found guilty of
neglect of duty, in violation of the Sixty-second
Article of War, was sentenced "To be reduced
to the ranks, and to be confined at hard labor
under charge of the post guard, for three (3)
months." ernor's Island yesterday:

months.

The sentence is approved and will be duly executed at Fort Hancock, N. J.

Corporal Robert G. Bedle. Company G. Third New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, having been tried by a general court-martial convened at Fort Hancock, N. J., and found not guilty of neglect of duty, in violation of the Sixty-second Article of War, was acquitted by the court. The findings and acquitted by the court. Corporal Hedle will be released from arrest and returned to duty. and returned to duty.

The court-martial referred to was held at Fort Hancock about two weeks ago, the court eing composed of thirteen officers of the Third Regiment, New Jersey Velunteer Infantry. The men mentioned are members of two companies of the regiment that were sent to Sandy Hook to increase the garrison at Fort Hancock. On the night of May 29 Wiseman was Sergean of the guard detailed to keep watch over the apid-fire guns and the mine fields.

Bedle was corporal of the guard that was watching the casemate in which were the batteries connected with the mines in the lower It was charged by Capt. John McClellan, Fifth United States Artillery, who was officer of the guard, that he had found both men asleep in their respective guard tents when they should

have been awake. Wiseman pleaded guilty and threw himself on the mercy of the court. Bedle pleaded not guilty. Wiseman offered illness as his only excuse. The findings of the court in each case were sent to Gen. Frank for his approval. It is not known what the original sentence in Wiseman's case was. From what could be learned at Governor's Island yesterday, it is interred that the sentence was much lighter than that approved in the orders printed above. At any rate, Gen. Frank refused to approve of either of the rentences, and the papers in each case were ont back for reconsideration by the court.

It was said yesterday that the court refused to reconsider Bedle's case, but Wiseman having pleaded guilty, they were willing to increase the punishment in his case. The sentence inally agreed upon for him was approved by Gen. Frank. As the court refused to reconside Sedle's case, the only thing Gen. Frank could do if he did not like it, was to say so, and he did, An army officer said yesterday that had the cases been those of regulars, both men would have been reduced to the ranks and sentenced to hard labor for a period of more than six months.

SIXTY-NINTH OFFICERS ON TRIAL. Major Ramsey and Liout. Leavy Face a Court-

TAMPA, Fig., June 16. -Information received here to-night shortly after 7 o'clock says that he fleet of troops with Gen. Shafter's invading army was sighted about half way between Tampa Bay and Rebecca Shoals, convoyed by the gunboats which left Port Tampa with it. The Olivette was still in the rear of the fleet several miles, but was going at a much faster speed than the transports.

The Red Cross ship State of Texas left Port l'ampa at noon to-day, with Miss Clara Baron, the President of the society, and twenty others aboard. Besides her regular staff she had with her Mrs. J. Addison Porter, wife of the Secretary to the President, and George Kennan. The ship carried 1,400 tons of provisions, will make a short stop at Key West, and will then go to Cuba, under escort of the convoys of

Gen. Shafter's fleet. Miss Barton said this morning that she did not deem it necessary to have a convoy, but as her destination and that of the fleet were the same, she had accepted the offer of the Secretary of War to travel with the fleet.

Scarcely had the excitement attending the departure of the fleet died away when the sen sation among the volunteers who are now in camp here caused by Major Ramsey and Lieut Leary of the Sixty-ninth New York Regimen became the topic of the hour. The details of the trouble between the two officers and the local police have already been published, and to-day the court-martial appointed to try the offenders was convened. The specifications charge them with disorderly conduct and obstructing and resisting the provest guard under Lieut Sothern of the Fifth Ohio Regiment of Volumteers. The court convened shortly before noor at the headquarters of the Second Georgia Regiment, encamped at Camp De Soto. The trial is being held behind closed doors and the case of Major Ramsey was taken up first. The court was organized as follows: Col. Oscar . Brown of the Second Georgia, President; Lieut.-Col.W. J. White of the Third Ohio, Lieut.

Col. J. J. Voss of the Thirty-second Michigan, Major R. E. Campbell of the Third Ohio, Majo J. T. Wadsworth of the Fifth Ohio, Major W. J. Kendrick of the Second Georgia, Major Thoma. Reynolds of the Thirty-second Michigan, Major J. W. Saickett of the First Florida, Capt. B. F. Veyer of the Third Ohio, Capt. Charles Zimmer-man of the Fifth Ohio, Capt. W. H. Barker of the Second Georgia, Capt. H. B. Lothrop of the Thirty-second Michigan, Capt. J. F. Howard of

Eye Glasses.

Think of wearing eye glasses so light and easy that you are wholly unmindful of them. As good as any glasses, of course, And almost as little trouble as no glasses as all. The Schmidt (lip does it—won't lessemant to the sense of the sense

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the Second Georgia and Capt. J. Ferris Cana of the Second Georgia, Judge Advocate. After the organization of the court the witnesses were called, and numbered about twenty for the prosecution and half a dozen for the defence.

To the charges Major Ramsey pleaded not guilty and refused to be aided by an attorney. Among the first witnesses called for the prosecution were the City Marshal and deputy sheriff. It seems now apparent that fully a week will be consumed in the trial of the two cases. What line of defence the officers will pursue is not known. Before the matter eached the ears of Gen. Miles it was hoped by the friends of the defendants that it could be patched up, and overtures to that end were made. Gen. Miles, however, insisted that a thorough investigation be made, which will doubtless be done. Should the trial result in the dishonorable discharge of the officers from the service the civil authorities will take the matter in hand and prosecute the officers on the charges of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, resisting the police officers and discharging fire-

arms in the city limits. To-day an affidavit was made containing these charges and a warrant was issued for

their arrest. Tampa is excited to-day over the information which comes to the effect that Fernandina is to be made the point of centralization of the troops as well as the place of embarkation of future expeditions. This information was received at peditions. This information was received as noon to-day direct from Washington, and it is known that preparations are now in progress to make that place the hase of supplies instead of Tampa. It is also believed that this was the most urgent of the reasons which prompted Gen. Miles to leave last night for Washington. It is an open secret that both Gen. Miles and Gen. Lee are anxious that the place of embarkation should be at some point other than Tampa, but it is given out that the cause for the change is the fear that yellow 'ever may visit this place on account of its water communications with the tropical countries. It is also said that on account of its water communications with the tropical countries. It is also said that Fernandina can be isolated so as to preclude the possibility of the contagion reaching the troops, and orders for an immediate withdrawal of the troops from this city would be no supprise to the neople here. It is evident, however, that Gen. Miles expects to return to Tampa before the change is made, as he left several of his staff here.

Has the Talbot Started for Mayana Again \$

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. Kingston, Jamaica, June 16.-The British cruiser Talbot sailed from this port this morning. Her destination is not known, but it is reported that she is going to Havana to bring off more British subjects, at the request of the British Consul-General.

Are They Blockede Russers? Special Cable Despatches to THE BUR. ANTWERP, June 14.—The German steamship Hercynia, Capt. Von Leunfels, sailed for the West Indies to-day.
LIVERPOOL, June 15.—The British steamship
Governor, Capt. Goldman, salled for the West
Indies to-day.

Youths' Blue Serge Suits, \$10 & \$12.

Correct shades of blue, fast colors.

Also some very attractive lots of Check & Plaid Cassimere Two-Piece Suits,

at \$3.75, narked down from \$7, \$6 & \$5. All sizes, 6 to 16 years.

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